AN ONEROUS OBLIGATION.

Lincoln Imposes the Missouri Pacific Bonds Upon Itself—A Kite-Flying Scheme.

DURFEE'S PROJECTED PARK.

General Vifquain's Trophy—Township Government in Lancaster County Vindictive Hay Burners.

THE RAILROAD BONDS CARRIED.

The Missouri Pacific bond proposition for $50,000 was submitted to the people of Lincoln, Saturday, and carried by a very heavy majority. The vote stood 1,799 for and 56 against, making a majority of 1,743 in favor of the bonds. Every argument which could be brought to bear, whether true or specious, was used with the effect of making all voters believe that the $50,000 must be voted, or Lincoln would go the same road that Nebraska City and other places have gone. It was not for an instance considered that Lincoln, as a trade center, was something for the Missouri Pacific to strive for. It did not seem to occur to voters that the Missouri Pacific was the party which will be benefitted by an entry into Lincoln, but trembling with a fear which the railroads of Nebraska have always engendered in the minds of the public, that if they did not stand and deliver the road would ruin the town for ever, the bonds were voted with a unanimity which will make Jay Gould and that director who resigned because the Missouri Pacific was coming to Lincoln, laugh to themselve and exclaim, "What fools these mortals be."

A PARK FOR LINCOLN.

H. B. Durfee, Esq., superintendent and part proprietor of the Capital City street railway, has a scheme which he will carry into effect next year, that will greatly enhance the value of Lincoln as a desirable residence city. Mr. Durfee owns a tract of forty acres about half a mile east of the present terminus of his line, and he proposes to turn it into a park something after the fashion of Shaw's garden in St. Louis. The grounds will be nicely laid off into drives and walks, suitable buildings will be erected, and kept for the accomodation of visitors. The question of using a part of the grounds for a base ball park and organizing a professional team is being considered, and will probably be favorably acted upon, as there are many admirers of the game in this city. Every pleasant evening during the spring, summer and autumn months, a brass band will discourse music, and other attractions will make Durfee's park a popular place of resort.

A PRESENT TO A WORTHY GENTLEMAN.

Gen. Victor Vifquain returned home Saturday from Vandalia, Illinois, where he attended the reunion of the 97th Illinois regiment, of which he was colonol during the war. There are 200 surviving members of the regiment, of which number 150 were present. During the reunion his old comrades presented the general with a fine gold-headed ebony cane as a testimonial of their esteem. It is said that the general was one of the best disciplinarians and commanders of the war, and there is certainly no question as to his bravery, as all who remember the time of his service testify to his intrepidity in battle and good service to the country.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

The question of township organization in Lancaster county and the doing away with the commissioners is creating considerable of a favorable sentiment, particularly in the county precincts. It will undoubtely be submitted to the voters at the November election and will probably carry. Such a course will it is thought and hoped will do much to break up the present county ring which has such a powerful grasp on the funds and interests of the people. Hon. C. O. Whedon and other speakers will canvass the county in behalf of township government and the canvass will be a lively one.

HAY BURNERS ARRESTED.

Saturday two men who had been working on Hon. John Fitzgerald's Greenwood stock farm near Lincoln, went to that gentleman's office and demanded the money due them. The secretary, Mr. Templeton, told them to call at a later hour when he would pay them. Shortly after the men, whose names are Nelson Oleson and Errick Johnson, left the office, word was received that they had burned up 150 tons of hay at the farm before they came to the city. They were arrested, but the motive of their low lived work was not discovered.

CITY JOTS.

Louis Boltfield, of Bennett, stabbed a man last Thursday night during a quarrel. Saturday he was arraigned before Justice Brown and bound over to the district court for trial.

The street car track has been finished to Antelope bridge, where it will stop until the bridge is raised to the proper level, when track-laying will be resumed. Work on R street is still progressing.

Several improvements have lately been made at the university. Opera chairs have been placed in the chapel, and the steam-heating apparatus is nearly finished.

The Oberlin, Kansas, branch of the B. & M. was opened for business Saturday.

The programme for the Arion club concert to-night has been issued. It embraces thirteen numbers, and the selections are excellent.

Saturday Gov. Dawes appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Cattle Growers' convention to be held at Chicago November 17 and 18: William A. Paxton, Omaha; T. W. Harvey, Otoe county; Claudius Jones, Seward county; and J. O. Chase, Fillmore county.

Saturday a horse attached to a car of the Lincoln city railway company became frightened and running away broke its leg. An effort will be made to save the animal.

The continuous rain yesterday interfered greatly with church going people.

Sunday Services.

The dreary weather of yesterday operated to keep many people at home, and the attendance at the various churches throughout the city was not large.

At the First Baptist church yesterday was "State Missionary Sunday." Rev. J. B. Osborne, state missionary for the denomination, made a powerful appeal for funds with which to carry on the work, and quite a handsome collection was raised. In the evening the pastor, Rev. J. W. Harris preached an eloquent sermon of which the following is a synopsis:

Hebrews 11th chapter, 17th verse: "By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac, and he that had received the promises offered up his only son."

This world is not controlled by any one man. Neither is the welfare of the human family dependent upon any one man, however important a factor some men may think that they are in the great movements of history. Our national prosperity and existence is not dependent upon any one man, however much he may have accomplished for the nation by his intellectual genius and his comprehensive mind and earnest effort.

The success of christianity is not dependent upon any one man or body of men, even if they have taken active part in the great movements that have brought about a marvelous civilization. God has not given the whole control of his kingdom to popes, bishops and clergy of any denomination. He yet controls, although he uses instrumentalities.

Whenever He has desired to accomplish any great work, as in great emergencies, He has raised up men from an unexpected source to the particular work to bring about the desired end.

Abraham was one whom He chose in the early dispensation for a special work. He was an idolater. His people were not worshipers of the true God. And yet the Eternal One called him from heathenism into His service and made a covenant with him that He would give to him and his children a wonderful land, and that his children would become a mighty people. He was to be the father of the wonderful family, from whom in after time the Messiah would come.

We have no reason then to ever feel that we are of great importance to the world, even to the church of God. Thankful we ought to be if He is willing to use us as instruments in His hands for the good of our fellow men.

I wish you to notice, also, the mysterious dealings of God with Abraham—the many years he had to wait for the promised child. And yet he was willing to wait upon God. His faith was often tried as the years rolled by. Nevertheless, he believed that God would fulfill the promise. We also have had our faith tried by waiting for the promised blessing in answer to our prayers.

After the child was given and he had grown to manhood, there came the next trial, offering the promised child upon the altar. No reason was given for this strange command, but Abraham obeyed, and the son was placed upon the altar, hard as it was for a father to do such an act; but God had spoken and he must obey.

We have been called upon to pass through some strange experiences in life, and no reason was given. A child was taken from our loving embrace, a father or mother or companion. Fortunes that have been made by toil and sacrifice, suddenly taken from us, and no reason given. We perhaps will not be able to know the why of it in this life, but in another we shall know.

The question "why?" Abraham no doubt asked. He perhaps found out the reason. First, to give him an opportunity to prove God. Second, to try his faith. Third, to bring his will into complete harmony with the will of God. No doubt but that this is the "why" of our experience.

But lastly, notice that obedience on Abraham's part brought divine approval, and it will bring the same to us if we but obey.

NOTES.

Rev. J. W. Harsha delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on "Common Sense in Religion," at the Dodge street Presbyterian church last night. His topic was "Mystery." The object of his lecture was to show that people believe many things which are far more mysterious than the teachings of the Bible. Arguing from this he went on to show that the tenets of the Gospel faith are worthy of acceptation by all.

In Unity church yesterday morning the services were devoted to a harvest festival. The church was appropriately decorated, and a choral service specially written for the occasion was rendered. In the evening, in addition to the choral service, solos were sung by Miss Lorene Gibson, Miss Patterson and Mr. Riggs.

Rev. George S. Pelton, pastor of the Third Congregational church, preached an interesting and instructive sermon on "The Faithful Sayings."

The Y. M. C. A. services at the county jail yesterday afternoon were followed by a gospel meeting at the rooms, which was addressed by Dr. R. N. McKaig.

At the Buckingham Home on Twelfth street yesterday afternoon there was a special gospel meeting led by Mrs. S. M. Henry, the missionary of the W. C. T. U., and a resident of Rockford, Ills. Mrs. Henry is possessed of rare endowments for evangelistic work and an earnest, forcible talker. Her remarks were directed to showing that the woman's work was auxiliary to that of the church and that the church and the W. C. T. U. associations should co-operate in their labors. Mrs. Henry will hold a series of gospel meetings every night this week, at the Buckingham especially intended for the lower classes of that degraded locality, though all will be welcome. There will be a gospel service at 3 o'clock every afternoon, and a song service at 7 p. m. Come and bring your Bibles and song books.

The First Baptist church has raised $700 out of a needed $1,200 for a new mission chapel to be erected on the corner of Saunders and Cuming streets.

Links From the Lodges.

K. OF P.

The local lodges of the Knights of Pythias are making great preparations for the session of the grand lodge of the state, which meets in Lincoln Tuesday. There will probably be a delegation of fifteen or twenty from Omaha in attendance upon the session, including the past chancellors and past grand chancellors of the four lodges in this city—Nebraska No 1, Myrtle, Omaha No. 26 and Planet lodges. There is every prospect that the meeting will be the largest and most enthusiastic convention of Pythian Knights ever held in the state.

Apropos of Nebraska Pythianism, the following items are taken from the semi-annual reports received at the office of the grand keeper of records and seal for the term ending June 30, 1885: "Total membership in Nebraska July 1, 1885, 1,695; net increase during the year, 415. Of the net increase in membership in lodges organized prior to July 1, 1884, the two American lodges in Omaha have contributed 54 per cent. The largest net increase in membership is shown by Myrtle lodge in Omaha, which has gained 57 members, being an increase of 132 per cent. The second place belongs to Nebraska lodge No. 1, which shows a net gain of 32 members, or an increase of 42 per cent. The four Omaha lodges contain more than 24 per cent of the aggregate membership in the state."

Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. held an interesting and enthusiastic meeting on Monday night, Chancellor Commander Crowell in the chair. Two new members were proposed for the first degree, while one was ready to be worked in the second and five in the third. This was too much for one night's operation and the second and third degrees were not worked. This lodge is progressing greatly and though very young is one of the liveliest in the state. Myrtle Division No. 3, Uniformed Rank, K. of P. is likewise prospering. It now has more than sixty members including representatives from Garfield Lodge, of Blair, and Bellevue Lodge, of Bellevue.

On Wednesday evening, Nebraska lodge held its regular meeting with full attendance, Chancellor Commander Willox being in the chair. The first degree was conferred upon six candidates. The uniformed rank of the lodge which has been recently instituted, starts out with a full complement of members, and under most favorable auspices. The officers are Geo. H. Leslie, Sir Knight Commander; H. Crager, Sir Knight Lieutenant; John Hayward, Sir Knight Herald; Chas. J. Johnson Recorder; H. K. Burket, Sir Knight Treasurer. It has been about decided to call the division Lily Division No. 6.

The Knights of Pythias begin their series of winter parties on the evening of October 30, at the Metropolitan hall. The Musical Union orchestra has already been engaged, and a brilliant affair is in preparation.

A. F. & A. M.

Capitol Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held its regular communication on Monday evening.

The business meeting of Covert lodge took place on Wednesday evening, Worshipful Master J. N. Westberg on the east, and S. S. Auchmoedy, S. W., on the west. Three applications for membership were received and balloted upon. This lodge, according to a card recently put forth, has 145 members in good standing, and is next to St. John's lodge, the largest, withal the youngest, in the city. Its regular communications are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held its regular meeting on Thursday night, when one initiate "rode the goat." This lodge is building up surely, but surely and substantially. With a membership of 160 it is now the largest in the city.

I. O. O. F.

Omaha Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., initiated one new member last week.

Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., is now doing some of the "beautiful" or modified work recently introduced in eastern, as well as some of the western states. This work is different from the old in that it embodies several new modes, characters, etc. It is meeting with no little favor.

At the recent session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Baltimore, it was decided to institute a new and improved uniformed degree. The local degree is to be known as the Patriarch Militant. It will be necessary to procure a charter for this degree which will cause the uniformed degree now existing to be merged with the new one.

GOAT HAIRS.

The Omaha assembly No. 3,944, K. of L., will hold their first annual ball on Thursday, October 15th, at Little Casino rink.

The grand assembly of the Knights of Labor has been in session in Hamilton, Ontario, duritg the past week. The following figures, taken from the report of the grand secretary and treasurer, will interest Omaha members of the order:

The increase in membership in America during the past year was 75 per cent. Following is a statement of the growth of the order for the year ended June 30, 1885: Assemblies organized, 7,041; reorganized, 31; lapsed, 164; district assemblies organized, 19; lapsed, 2; local assemblies in good standing, 1,610; members in good standing, 701,066; in arrears, 7,329; total, 711,395. The balance sheet shows the following: Total receipts, $49,781; total expenditures, $39,502; balance on hand July 1, $9,270.

Grand Lecturer P. P. Ellis, A. O. U. W. has returned to Nebraska, and will at once enter upon his work of building up the present lodges of the order and instituting new ones in this state. He is at present the guest of Dr. S. R. Patten, Fremont.

Deputy Master H. R. Yolton who is in the city organizing a lodge of the new order of the Modern Woodmen of America is meeting with good success. The following are some of the charter members: M. Parr, John N. Westberg, C. B. Brown, Silas L. AuchMoedy, John H. Butler, A. W. Edmiston, Geo. S. Meek, C. P. Heffley, B. R. Ball, J. C. Drexel, Geo. S. Cott, Jerome R. Coulter, M. O. Maul, Wm. Cott, D. N. Miller, M. R. Puritte, Alfred Vinly, J. R. Wenzler, August Benzon, J. H. Griffin, H. J. Fuller, B. J. Scannell.

A Burglar Captured.

William Hughes, well known in police circles, was arrested last night by Officer Murphy as a suspicious character. The arrest was made on information given by a young man known as "Pretty Jack," who told the officer that Hughes had offered to sell him some knives which he thought were stolen. He pointed Hughes out to the officer on Thirteenth street, but when Murphy was about to arrest him he started on a run. The officer gave chase, and succeeded in overtaking and capturing him. He was taken to police headquarters and when searched five new knives and two razors were found on his person. They are supposed to be the property of Mr. Scott, of Council Bluffs, whose store was burglarized Saturday night. Hughes is a hard character and has been arrested a number of times in this city, once for highway robbery. The charge, however, was not proved, and he escaped punishment. He recently served a sentence of thirty days in the county jail for vagrancy.

PILES!! PILES!! PILES!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic. Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Becht. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

Charged With Stealing.

Walter Pentland and J. H. O'Neil, waiters in Higgins' restaurant, were arrested late Saturday night by Officer Bellamy, charged with stealing. Mr. Higgins had missed a number of articles from his place of business and, suspecting the two men, placed a watch on them. It was ascertained that they took the goods to the house of Pearl Brown, on Eleventh street, and after their arrest a warrant was issued and the place searched. In the girl's trunk were found a lot of knives, forks, napkins and other table ware belonging to Higgins. She was accordingly placed under arrest as an accomplice of the men and was confined in the city jail.

Personal.

E. D. Lord, of Fremont, is quartered at the Millard.

W. E. Beach, of North Platte, is a guest at the Millard.

C. C. Valentine, of Lincoln, is in the city, stopping at the Paxton.

A. A. Thompson, president of the Carlisle Cattle company, of Carlisle, Pa., is at the Paxton. He has a large consignment of cattle at the stock yards from the company's ranch at Rock Creek, Wyoming.

The many friends of Miss Genieve Ingersoll will be pleased to hear that she is meeting with that success which her talents so much merit. She is still with the Janisch troupe and has been advanced to a more important role in the drama, "Anselma," in which she began the season.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOLDEN WEALTH OF KEITH.

The Heart of the Alleged Desert Bursting With Golden Grain.

GENERAL THAYER JOURNEYING

Among the Farmers of Western Nebraska—The Thriving Town of Ogallala.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BEE.]

A few weeks ago I had an opportunity to be enlightened as to the existence and growth of agricultural pursuits in western Nebraska. My observations at that time were limited to Cheyenne county, being our westernmost county, bordering on Wyoming territory. I now propose writing something about Keith county, which lies directly east of the former and adjoining it, for I have just had the opportunity of seeing with my own eyes in that county results precisely similar to those described in my letter regarding agricultural development in the county of Cheyenne. A drive into the country of six miles from Ogallala has furnished me with the most incontestible evidence in support of what I have written, and what I shall write, in regard to the farming interests of Western Nebraska. There were seen the visible, tangible evidences of the wonderful things accomplished since last March. Unbroken prairie which, on the first day of April last, had never seen the keen edge of the plow, is now, in the bright, mellow days of October, bearing heavy crops, which have matured beyond the reach of frost. Had anyone foretold to me on that day that I should see in Keith county, in the next October, that which I did see there three days ago, he would have been significantly asked if he did not suppose I realized what day of the month it was.

I readily recall the time in the early years of Nebraska when we did not believe that agriculture could be made successful as far west as this county of Hall, and when it did begin to develop hope the most hopeful did not look for its growth beyond Kearney Junction; but it has now reached the Wyoming line. Its existence as a factor in Nebraska's progress is no longer an undetermined question. All doubt has been removed; the question has been solved. Successful farming in Western Nebraska is now an incontestible fact.

E. M. Searle, Esq., of the firm of Searle & Peterson, of Ogallala, has resided at that point, and at Alkali station, for the last eighteen years, and is thoroughly acquainted with that section. He drove me to several farms on the south side of the Platte, Keith county lying on both sides of the river. I will mention one as a sample of the rest, that of Mr. Charles H. Brown, who took up a homestead of 160 acres, and also a timber claim adjoining, a year ago last March. He now has over 100 acres in cultivation. We walked through a cornfield, where the sod was turned last spring, and also where it was turned the year before. Two Kansas farmers were there, looking for land; they declared as their judgment that the field of sod corn we were looking at would average thirty-five bushels to the acre. This fact was apparent in both Keith and Cheyenne counties; namely, that sod corn there is all of sixty per cent better than sod corn in central and eastern Nebraska, where it is cut up for fodder only; while in those counties the crop of sod corn, with well filled ears of good size, is nearly equal to corn raised on old ground. His corn raised on ground plowey a year ago last spring would average about forty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Brown dug in my presence, potatoes, which, without exaggeration, were the handsomest, largest potatoes I ever saw, and which would average hard on upon 200 bushels to the acre. His held, also, showed a remarkable yield of turnips, and of a very superior kind. While looking through his vegetable patches, Mr. B. said: "See here; I will show you something that I don't believe you can tell what it is," as he pointed to the vines running along on the ground looking like cucumber vines, such vines as I had never seen before. "Give it up," said I. Gathering a handful of the vines, he drew them from the ground, and there were clinging to the roots large clusters of peanuts, nearly ripe. I will confess my ignorance by admitting my belief always to have been, that peanuts grew on top of the ground on small trees. I have since asked about a dozen persons about where peanuts grow; about half answered, "in the ground," the other half, "above the ground," so I was not not alone in my ignorance. There were growing on that place, thrifty caltalpas and boxelders from the seed planted a year ago last spring; they showed a growth of over three feet this season, and many of them were an inch through at the butt.

A threshing machine arrived while we were there, from a neighboring farm, and set to work threshing out Brown's oat stacks. The manager of the machine informed me he had threshed out oats in that county, raised on ground where the sod was turned last spring, which averaged forty bushels to the acre. This threshing machine is the only one in that county at present, and is kept busy on its rounds from farm to farm threshing out grain, the products of those hitherto valueless plains. When it was first landed in Ogallala, the cowboys wondered what that blankety, blank thing was. Well, they have learned that it is the successor of the buffalo.

Mr. Brown was born and raised in Newport, R. I., farmed two years in Pembroke, Mass., in sight of Daniel Webster's farm in Marshfield, served through the war, a union soldier, farmed eighteen years in Illinois, and came to Nebraska to better his condition. In three years time he will have a magnificent farm. He has a one story, frame house, painted white, with a well of excellent water, and is providing his place wite outbuildings as his circumstances permit.

The next day, Hugh L. McWilliams, Esq., a banker at Ogallala, drove me out six miles north of the Platte, to the farm of Aaron Fisher, who settled on it a year ago last spring. There I witnessed results similar to those seen on the farm of Mr. Brown. His sod-corn was equally as good as that of the former. He had every kind of vegetables growing in great abundance. His small melon patch had yielded him this season considerably over one hundred dollars. I measured one of his squashes and found it to be six feet and two inches in circumference; there were plenty more of a similar size. He pulled up two parsnips which measured over two feet in length, and some beets which were as handsome ones as one would wish to see. A large quantity of cauliflower was growing in the garden.

Mr. Fisher had farmed in Illinois several years, and he also came to Nebraska to better his condition. He and Brown agreed in the opinion that, for small grains, the Keith county lands are preferable to lands in Illinois; and that one year's cultivation of them puts them in as good condition as Illinois lands are found to be in after three years' cultivation. We saw other farms in our ride similar to the ones already described, but a report of one describes the rest. Water is reached in that section, on high table lands, at a depth of fifty to a hundred and fifty feet, and of an excellent quality. Lands in Keith county can be bought for from $3.50 to $7 per acre, depending on the location. $5 per acre is an average price.

OGALLALA.

This town is the county seat of Keith county, situated on the Union Pacific road. One year ago last spring there were only about sixty inhabitants; there are now hard upon 500. There is a good school and one church, Congregational, which has erected a house of worship. The people there have not committed the folly of most new towns in the west of starting a half dozen different churches, with the usual result of not one of them being decently sustained. Two papers are published there, the Reflector, republican, by Mark M. Reeves, and the Keith County News, democratic, by William H. Mullane, both more devoted to the development of the country than to politics. There are three banks in Ogallala, the Keith county bank, under the management of H. L. McWilliams, president, and J. A. O'Brien, cashier; and the Bank of Ogallala, under the management of O. T. Carlson, cashier, and L. A. Brandhoefer, assistant cashier. There are three saloons, each paying into the school fund a license of $800 a year. They close at 11 o'clock at night and from that hour Saturday night remain closed till Monday morning. The ordinance governing them is rigidly enforced. The government of Ogallala is vested in a board of village trustees, and their edicts are law unto the people. For years the town has been the point in Nebraska to which the great cattle drives from Texas would point their way, and there persons who wanted to purchase cattle would go. In former years the cowboys frequently made the town lively and the report of a pistol was not an unfamiliar sound. Some fifteen or twenty of them are now taking their last sleep in the "cowboy's rest" on the hillside in sight of the town, victims of a too free use of firearms and whisky. But those times have passed, and to-day it would be difficult to find a more peaceable, orderly, and law abiding community than is found in Ogallala. Louis Aufdengarten settled there seventeen years ago, starting a very small trading establisment, and has continued there ever since. His dependence for business was the cattle drives. He has just completed and is moving into a handsome, commodious house, with all the modern improvements and with extensive grounds dotted with trees. His house will compare favorable with any house between Omaha and Denver.

Ogallala and Keith county certainly have a bright future before them. Mr. Searle informed me he had observed a steady increase of rainfall from year to year. Meteorologic and climatic changes have been going on. Man himself has been unconsciously the instrumentality in effecting changes in the operations of nature which are now imparting moisture to the willing soil, and making it bring forth abundant harvests. The building of the railroad, the running of trains, the evaporation of steam, the turning over of the sod, and the planting of trees have conduced to this result.

Away out towards the mountains people for years have been digging irrigating ditches, and turning a portion of the waters of the Platte, which, for ages, have been flowing uselessly to the sea, into those ditches, and then causing them to spread out over hitherto barren plains, and converting them into fruitful fields. While laboring for their own benefit, they have, unquestionably, sent benefits to us. Spreading out the area of moisture over such a vast extent of territory, western Nebraska has derived advantages from the climatic changes produced thereby, in the increased moisture of the atmosphere, resulting in enlarged rainfall. These changes cannot be reversed or recalled, any more than the laws of nature can be reversed. As the area of sod-turning increases, just so surely do the rains come, and the dews fall, and agriculture can be carried on under the operations of immutable laws. I predict that, not very far in the future, the now treeless plains of Wyoming will be converted into fruitful fields. And I predict also, without fear of having my prophetic sagacity called in question, that, in five years, Keith and Cheyenne counties will, in agriculture, compare favorably with the best counties in central and eastern Nebraska; probably not in acreage under cultivation, or in value of buildings, or in amount of timber planted, but in quality and quantity and in productiveness of soil.

I have no interest in Keith county—went there unsolicited, to see for myself what was being done, and to learn the result of farming thus far; and the results seen, and the information obtained, are given in this letter. My object is to aid, in my humble way, the progress of agricultural pursuits in western Nebraska, and to make known to parties of slender means where they can obtain good farms and homes with little outlay.

JOHN M. THAYER.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 10.

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Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
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Tickets in Fifths. Wholes, $5. Fractions pro rata.
Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in the nature of chance in existence.
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Breeder of Thoroughbred and High Grade
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Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

WHAT THE MINERS DEMAND.

The Men at Rock Springs State Their Grievances and What They Want.

News and Notes From Railroad Headquarters—A Lively Time With Burglars.

The Miners' Demands.

General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific, received last week a detailed statement of the grievances of the miners at Louisville, who went out on a strike about two weeks ago. The statement of grievances and demands was accompanied by a letter from W. F. Hawes, of Denver, who says:

"I herewith hand you grievances of the men at the Louisville mines, which I received this morning by mail from Mr. Welch. If the first three clauses are grievances of the Louisville men they should also apply to all other miners in the state. What they mean by "white Chinamen" in the fourth I do not understand, unless they refer to Mr. Welch and Bevan, who have been more strict in enforcing or requiring the day men to do a full day's work, and keeping the work in better shape since the discharge of Simpson and Carlton last spring. I have heard lately t hat the men say that they do not have as easy times since Bevan and Cummiskey have had charge of the underground work; that is, they are required to do a day's work, which I am led to believe they did not do before. In the fifth they also make Rock Springs their cause, and the sixth, as I wired you on the 27th of September, is for Mr. Lewis benefit."

To L. J. Welch, Esq.—The following is a list or grievances which the Louisville coal miners desire to have presented to the Union Coal company:

First—We want entry price for "turning" of "rooms" and "driving" of "cross-cuts."

Second—We want for all screened coal put upon mine cars no more twenty-one hundred restriction, but we will allow the company the right to put up gaugers for protection of their cars.

Third—The company must place all necessary timbers in, or at, the working faces, not places, of the mines, or pay miners the sum of $1 per lineal yard extra for the placing of timbers in or at said faces.

Fourth—We demand the discharge of the "white Chinamen" of the mine, a list of whom will be given the company, when they request a settlement.

Fifth—No local settlement will be made, but we demand a general settlement of "Rock Springs" grievances, as well as of Louisville.

Sixth—All grievances now existing, or that may hereafter arise, to be settled by the "conciliatory board," the decision of which will be binding upon miners and company alike.

These remarkable demands are signed "Louisville Miners."

Three men, John Parker, R. Wiggins and Charles O. Smith, styling themselves an arbitration board committee, at Carbon, have sent to Mr. Meyer, superintendent of the coal department at that place, the following: "At a meeting of Progress assembly, the following resolutions were passed: "That the workingmen of Carbon do not go to work until every Chinaman along the U. P. road is discharged, and also, that every white man who is not found guilty of any crime against the laws of Wyoming territory shall be reinstated; also that the Union Pacific sever all connections with B. Q. and company; also that we demand the discharge of James Tisdell."

It is also stated that at a meeting held bp the workmen of Mine No. 5, at Carbon, a demand was made that the Chinese must go from the employ of the company and J. M. Tisdel and W. R. Gardner and all white men that there is no charge of misdemeanor against, get their work back.

Mr. Callaway strongly intimates that the Union Pacific will not accede to these demands. He thinks that the miners are inclined to be a trifle too hoggish.

Railroad Matters.

"There is nothing especially new about the withdrawal of the B. & M. from the transcontinental pool," said General Manager Holdrege to a reporter Saturday. "The B. & M. has given due notice of its withdrawal from the pool and proposes to stand by it. We are perfectly justified in taking the course we did, as our draft was made upon the Southern Pacific upon the basis of the apportionment drawn up by General Agent Cannon."

Railroad men here are inclined to believe that the action of the B. & M. will without doubt lead to the dissolution of the pool. It is further intimated that the Southern Pacific has got its back up and propses to go into the business of dishonoring drafts in wholesale style.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. Thomas Hennessy, assistant freight agent of the Erie railroad at East Buffalo, N. Y., is in this city on a visit to relatives and friends.

The Union Pacific has made a schedule of rates on certain articles, from Omaha to Helena, as follows: First-class goods, $2 per hundred; second-class, $1.75; third-class, $1.60; fourth and fifth-classes, $1.50; in car loads, $1.25.

Charles Ogden, local attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, Friday received from G. A. Hamilton, the local treasurer of that road, a check for $14,799, in payment for lands condemned for railroad purposes. The check is made payable to Judge McCulloch, and was delivered Saturday.

Wright Nichols has gone to Salt Lake to take the position of city ticket agent for the Union Pacific.

A NEW TELEGRAPH WIRE.

J. J. Dickey, superintendent, and H. E. Jennison, foreman of construction and repairs, Union Pacific telegraph department, returned Saturday from Kansas City. They have been supervising the stretching of a wire from that point to Brookville, Kan. The wire is the new hard drawn copper invention, and is the first of its kind west of Chicago. Copper possesses conductivity seven times greater than iron, but the softness of the metal, which permitted its easy parting under its own weight, has rendered it impracticable for telegraph purposes until the new hardening process was discovered. The wire affords better facilities and is more economic than iron or steel.

A Lively Matinee.

There was a lively time in Judge Wakeley's residence on North Nineteenth street early Friday morning. It was about two or three o'clock in the morning that Mrs. Wakeley woke up and heard a burglar stumbling about the rooms on the first floor. She at once awoke her husband, and grasping an old shooting iron that happened to be handy hurried to the point of attack. She caught a sight of the burglar, and raising the pistol snapped it vigorously. But the thing absolutely refused to go off, though she made repeated efforts to discharge it. In the excitement, the intruder sneaked around to the front door and made his escape. Just a few moments before this, William Wakeley, who is something of an athlete and prides himself upon his muscular prowess, hearing the alarm determined to do his share toward laying out the burglar, and hastily grasping an old dumb-bell, hurried around to the back stairs, intending to head off the intruder should he retreat to the rear. He made an unlucky misstep, however, and down stairs he tumbled, dumb-bell and all. Fortunately, however, barring a few slight bruises he was uninjured, and registering a mental vow never to attack a burglar with a dumb-bell again, he retired to his couch.

So far as known, the thief did not secure any plunder for his pains.

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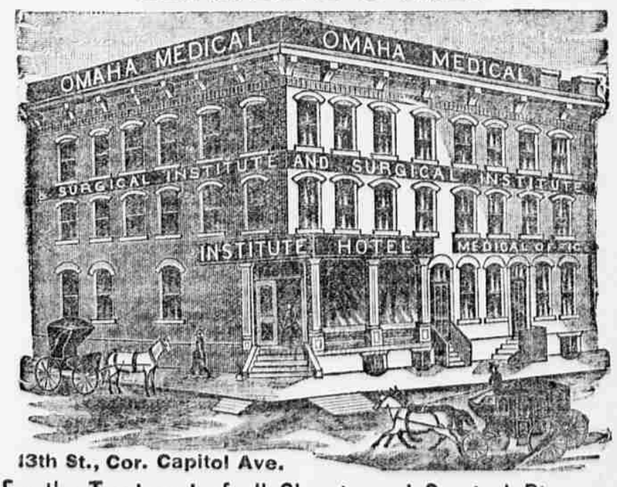

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We know that thousands suffering the effects of these vices have been disappointed so often that they are discouraged and have almost given up hope of ever being cured. To all such we desire to say that so long as they continue to experiment with specific remedies or appliances represented to cure such diseases, they are likely to meet with nothing but disappointment. No two cases are exactly alike and no one remedy ever has been or ever can be prepared to meet the requirements of all. We have made a careful study of these diseases in all their various forms and complications, and with the aid of an almost unlimited experience in adapting treatment to individual cases, we are enabled to cure after others have utterly failed.

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